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TWO NEW SPECIES OF BANASA FROM  
CENTRAL AMERICA  
(HEMIPTERA: PENTATOMIDAE).

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The following species are described in order to make the names available for use in a paper concerned with cytological research now being prepared by Drs. Franz and Sally Schrader of Columbia University. The genus *Banasa* currently includes 25 named species; however, at least 50 species are represented in the U. S. National Museum collection. Obviously a thorough revision of the genus is needed.

***Banasa schraderi* n. sp.**

Related to *bidens* Van Duzee, 1934, being almost indistinguishable in color, shape and size; however, the dorsal surface and particularly the head are somewhat less punctate. Characters of the male genitalia (see Figs. 2 and 9) readily distinguish the two species. Both species have the inner apical angle of the female genital plates lunately excavated. This character associates both *bidens* and *schraderi* with the *subrufescens* (Walker, 1867) species group.

Color and surface sculpture.—Head and pronotum back to a line between the humeral angles stramineous, tinted with pale green. Remainder of pronotum and scutellum pale green except tip of latter which is pale or almost white. Head almost smooth, fuscous punctures concentrated around and before the ocelli leaving a raised smooth quadrate area on frons which bears a few punctures along either side of the middle line. Fuscous punctures, sparsely and regularly distributed over all but apex of scutellum and over pronotum, an impressed row along anterior margin of latter. Cor-

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ium with raised, smooth, stramineous areas, discal area tinted with castaneous, an over-all variegated effect produced by dark castaneous punctures. Propleura coarsely punctate, meso- and metapleura obscurely so; venter smooth.

Antenna pale green or yellowish, apical two-thirds of segments IV and V each infuscated. Legs and venter stramineous, tinted with pale green. Apical half of each claw, tip of rostrum and acute posterolateral angle of each abdominal segment black. Tergum dark castaneous, connexiva stramineous.

Structure.—Ovate, pronotum and basal two-thirds of scutellum convex in lateral view. Head with jugs sinuate before the eyes and regularly rounded to apex of tylus. Rostrum barely exceeding the hind coxae, ratio of segments as 4:6:5:4. Ratio of antennal segments as 20:30:50:65:63. Venter of abdomen with basal spine scarcely acute, barely reaching apices of hind coxae. Male genital structures as shown by Figures 5, 8 and 9. Female genitalia as shown by Fig. 3.

Length, including membrane: Male, 9.5 mm.; female, 9.8 mm.

Width across humeral angles: Male, 5.2 mm.; female, 5.6 mm.

Type material.—Holotype: ♂, Turrialba, Costa Rica, May 31, 1944, Franz Schrader #360, U. S. National Museum cat. No. 63401. Allotype: ♀, same dat. Paratypes: 1 ♂, same data; 1 ♂, Turrialba, C. R., F. Schrader #CR. 49F25; 1 ♂, Turrialba, C. R., Schild-Burgdorf collection.

### *Banasa panamensis* n. sp.

This species has a superficial resemblance to *bidens* and other members of the *subrufescens* group, however, the structures of the male, and to a lesser degree the female, genitalia are quite different. In fact the differences exhibited are of such a character as to suggest that *panamensis* may be subgenerically distinct from the other described members of *Banasa*. It is the only species known to me in which the inner lateral margins of the pygofer cup each bear a long, curved, mesally directed spine (see Fig. 7).

Color and surface sculpture.—Head and pronotum back to a line between the humeral angles stramineous, lateral margins tending to be narrowly edged with reddish brown. Eyes and ocelli reddish. Antenna pale reddish brown, paler on first segment and on basal third and apex of fifth. Remainder of pronotum and scutellum, translucent pale brown to olivaceous. Hemelytra similarly colored except for the somewhat lighter embolium. Apex of the scutellum smooth and pale yellow or stramineous. Head and anterior part

of the pronotum with scattered rufescent punctures. Similar punctures more numerous and evenly distributed behind a line between the humeral angles, on the scutellum except the apex, and on the hemelytra. Membrane hyaline tinted with brown. Tergum rufescent, connexiva paler with the acute process at posterior lateral angle of each segment rufescent to castaneous. Propleura and area on posterolateral angle of metapleura coarsely punctate. Venter smooth, shining, pale yellow tinted with green. Legs pale, with a rufescent tint. Apical half of each tarsal claw and the apex of the rostrum black.

Structure.—Elongate oval. Dorsal and ventral surface about equally convex, anterior lobe of pronotum slightly declivent. Head concave before the eyes and gradually narrowed to round apex. Jugal attaining apex of tylus. Rostrum attaining or even reaching beyond the posterior margin of abdominal segment III, ratio of segments as 4:6:8:6. Ratio of antennal segments as 25:33:60:72:70. Propleura and area on posterolateral angle of metapleura coarsely punctate. Venter of abdomen with basal spine reduced to a rounded protuberance. Male genital structures as shown by Figures 1, 6, 7, and 10. Female genitalia as shown by Figure 4, with disk of each genital plate convex, the mesal margin depressed and tinted with brown.

Length, including membrane: Male, 12.0 mm.; female, 12.3 mm.

Width across humeral angles: Male, 6.0 mm.; female, 6.1 mm.

Type material.—Holotype: ♂, Barro Colorado, June 16, 1956, F. Schrader #A33, U. S. National Museum Type cat. No. 63402. Allotype. ♀, same data. Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data. 1 ♂, same locality, September–October, 1940, Jas. Zetek, at Light. 1 ♂, same locality, September–October, 1941, Jas. Zetek. 2 ♀♀, Trinidad Rio, Panama, March 20, 1912, A. Busck. 1 ♂, Porto Bello, April 21, 1912, A. Busck.

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE

Fig. 1, *Banasa panamensis*, dorsal view of aedeagus, with conjunctival appendages distended. Fig. 2, *B. bidens*, median caudal view of left paramere. Fig. 3, *B. schraderi*, ventral view of female genitalia. Fig. 4, *B. panamensis*, ventral view of genitalia. Fig. 5, *B. schraderi*, dorsocaudal view of male pygofer, with left paramere removed. Fig. 6, *B. panamensis*, median caudal view of left paramere. Fig. 7, *B. panamensis*, dorsocaudal view of male pygofer with left paramere removed. Fig. 8, *B. schraderi*, ventral view of male pygofer. Fig. 9, *B. schraderi*, median caudal view of left paramere. Fig. 10, *B. panamensis*, ventral view of male pygofer.

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PLATE VII

